

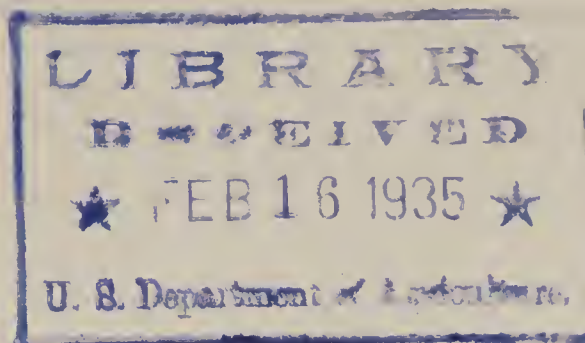
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# One Ounce of Tomato Seed...



Only a handful—yet it has more than four thousand seeds. Each seed will be a “chip off the old block”. The factors of variety, earliness, quality and prolificacy that will make or lose your profit are already determined—now, before the seed is even sown.

**H. P. LANGDON & SON**

“Your Tomato Seedmen”

CONSTABLE, N. Y.



Plant the Best Seed you can buy. It will pay you.

# ADIRONDACK EARLIANA



The Adirondack Strain of Earliana has had twenty-nine generations of breeding toward one ideal—extra early fruit of *real market quality*.

It is extra early; *the earliest market variety* of which we know. The fruit has given up much of the cussedness of the old type Earliana; it is smooth, under favorable weather and pollonizing conditions quite deep, and firm. Seed cells are small and with thick walls. The color is a good hearty red extending, for an Earliana, remarkably well back toward the stem. The vines, though compact, are vigorous and prolific.

While the Earliana variety has its limitations, as has the extremely early type of any fruit, an improved strain such as this can make you money. Over most of the country the demand is strong—and the price high—for the first home grown tomatoes.

Getting first on the market is partly in knowing how, and then using that knowledge. Start, of course, with seed that will appreciate what you do for it. Read all you can about growing tomatoes. Experiment in a small way with the methods of other folks; perhaps you can adopt some of them to advantage.

The idea that the use of acid phosphate tends to hasten maturity is more than a theory; it is a fact that has been demonstrated over and over. Technical Bulletin No. 28 from New Hampshire gives some interesting results from a number of field tests along this line.

Because the first early plants are well advanced in maturity when set in the field, therefore easily checked, and because the ground is yet cool and with little available nitrogen, the use of nitrate water when setting is of especial benefit to this early crop.

Plan your sowing schedule so that you may have stocky, vigorous plants ready to blossom when setting time comes. And give them room, right from the seed bed. A soft, spindling plant may mature a crop of sorts, but the real tomatoes come on plants which have had a chance to properly develop. This is especially true with extra early varieties.



# Price of Langdon's Twenty-nine Year Selection and Line Bred

## ADIRONDACK EARLIANA

No. 1—Run of the field. Out of supply.

No. 2—Double selection, by vine and fruit.  $\frac{1}{8}$  Oz., 30c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Oz., 50c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  Oz., 75c. Less than one-half pound, \$1.25 per Oz.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound, \$9.50; one pound, \$18.00. Test 80%. Supply limited.

No. 3—Triple selection, by vine, fruit and interior. Our best.  $\frac{1}{8}$  Oz., \$1.00;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Oz., \$1.75;  $\frac{1}{2}$  Oz., \$2.50; 1 Oz., \$4.00; 4 Oz., \$15.00. No discount for less than four ounces. Test 80%. Supply limited.



All Fruit for No. 3 Seed Is Hand Cut for Inspection  
ADIRONDACK EARLIANA

Particular care is given the selection of this No. 3 Earliana. Earliness is of prime importance. Productiveness and vigor are essential. The quality of the fruit must have rigid inspection. After the selec-

tion of plant and fruit by outward appearance each fruit is cut individually, by hand, for inspection of the interior construction. A good market tomato will have few seeds and small cells, thick walls, no green or pithy core, will be well colored. Only those fruits showing a high standard of perfection in this, as well as in plant type, are used in the selection of this No. 3 Earliana.

The location at which this seed is grown is worthy of consideration. We are north of the Adirondacks, four miles from the Canadian Line, with a growing season of only about three months and a half free from frost, with generally cool days and many cold nights. This has without doubt been a factor in the improvement of these strains.

## LATER VARIETIES

	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	1 Oz.	2 Oz.	4 Oz.	8 Oz.
BONNY BEST, Langdon strain (extra selected). Test 92%	\$ .75	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
BONNY BEST, Langdon strain (selected). Test 100% .....	.50	.75	1.25	2.50	4.50	8.00
BAER (selected). Out of supply						
MARGLOBE (selected). Out of supply						
RED ROCK (selected). Test 76% .....	.50	.75	1.00	1.50	3.00	5.00

## BONNY BEST (Langdon Strain)

The improvement shown by this strain the past few years has been a source of much satisfaction to us, as well as of profit to our customers.

It has gained in earliness, yet retained its heavy yield. More—it has increased in yield. Several tests alongside other strains have given it first place in earliness, and usually first place in total crop as well. That means something, for Bonny Best has always been early enough for good money and noted as a heavy cropper.

The fruit qualities are fine. It picks uniformly a good packing size, a little larger than Bonny Best used to be. The old tendency





toward cracking of the skin has largely been overcome. Smooth, round, well colored, firm—it is in every way an excellent packing tomato.

Unless you are seriously troubled by wilt you can use this strain of Bonny Best for second early with every confidence. It is just naturally the best.

If you have extra early soil give this strain a trial as first early. It will ripen a little behind the Adirondack Earliana, but the heavier yield may more than make up. If you have a piece of ground that is especially fertile, yet early and warm, try a few extra early plants pruned to one stem and staked. Pruning will hasten maturity by several days, on rich soil; you may want to go into it on a larger scale another year. Many growers are finding it profitable.

For canning crop the Bonny Best has been very popular. It is now being challenged by the Marglobe, however, even where wilt resistance need not be considered. The Marglobe, a little later in maturing, may produce a slightly heavier crop. It will require several extra pickings for the same bulk, though, for its ripening is delayed over quite a long picking season.

Marglobe has been advised to replace Bonny Best for greenhouse work. Where wilt is a factor Marglobe, being resistant, probably is better. If wilt is not troublesome Marglobe cannot, in our opinion, compete with this strain of Bonny Best in the greenhouse.



## RED ROCK

If you have loss from softening and cracking of mid-season and late varieties give this one a trial. It has a more firm fruit and thicker skin than any other variety we know.

The fruit is not as deep through as would be ideal, nor is it especially uniform in size, but these faults are far over-balanced by the great vigor and heavy yield of the vines and the deep red color and splendid table and shipping quality of the fruit. For a late midseason crop of special firmness, or for an extra late crop to mature after the first frosts the Red Rock is hard to beat.

Nitrate of soda may be used to very good advantage at field setting time. The plants are, of course, thoroughly wet down the evening before taking up. This watering tends to dilute the food



supply in both soil and plant tissues, just when food is most needed. An application of dry nitrate at the rate of one pound to seventy-five square feet, scattered evenly over the bed just before watering and while the foliage is dry, is quickly dissolved by the water and taken up by the plant. This gives it a strong reserve of food to carry over the difficult time of transplanting.

Where water is used in field setting, the addition of one pound of nitrate to twenty-five gallons of water used is decidedly good practice. For convenience, the nitrate is first dissolved in hot water at the rate of one pound to the quart; then a quart of this solution is added to every twenty-five gallons used and stirred just a little to insure mixing. Tomatoes thrive on this. If used with other crops, though, test it out on a few plants first. Cauliflower, for instance, find it a little too strong for best results.

A few memoranda: Seed required, one or one and a quarter ounces to the acre. Depth of sowing,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch. Cover bed with newspapers. Temperature 70-75 while germinating, 60 while breaking ground, then 65-70 day, 55 night. Water sparingly as plants get older; make roots look for it. Avoid chilling with ice cold water. Spray with Pyrox before setting in the field. Have cutworm bait ready. Set plants deep; cultivate soon. Late cultivations, very shallow.



Remember, whether it's a report of last year's results, questions, some new idea worked out which you are willing to share, or just to say "hello", a letter from you is always interesting and welcome. We'll be looking forward to it.

Sincerely yours,

November, 1934.

H. P. LANGDON & SON.

## OUR WARRANTY

*All seed offered by us has been tested and proven to be of good germination. We will replace free of charge any seed which does not germinate under favorable conditions, providing our stock has not been sold out. Naturally, we can go no further than this in guaranteeing your success.*

